# SARATOGA'S NEW RACETRACK

OPENS TO-MORROW AFTER A LAVISH EXPENDITURE.

(. Whilney Outlines the Polley and Looks for success -Improvements Are Completed and Rich Stakes 4watt

uss England's famous Newmarket Heath and success will crown their efforts.

a I am president, has spent already the track, and our plans are to the most picturesque and complete the way we hope to secure high-class It has been said that the grandyow of the race, but I believe the are laid out practically the same as those finish so far down the stretch was to have a full quarter-mile straightaway to the

cause the price of admission has been rused to \$3. When Walbaum got control of the Saratoga track he lowered the rate from \$3 to \$2 because of the opposition of amouth Park, and it has remained at the lower figure ever since. The present ent. At Saratoga the patronage must come from the summer residents and the botel guests, while the New York tracks have an immense population to draw from. It must not be forgotten that the \$3 to admisison to the paddock, for which an extra charge of 50 cents is made on other tracks. Other charges remain the same-women, \$1; field, 50 cents the latter being a smaller charge than that prevailing at Brighton Beach. In England and in France where first-class racing is maintained, the admission rates are about double what they are in this country. But with high rates, it is possible to offer richer stakes

we ask is liberal patronage and we will strive to keep racing on the highest possible plane. Our list of stakes has met comment everywhere and f the available stable room at the Springs has been taken. We look for a most suc-essful meeting." The changes that have been made at the

track are many and are on an eleborate scale. The old track has been completely iminated and replaced by a new one which sale. The old trace has a new one which eliminated and replaced by a new one which is a perfect oval, with stretches and turns of 1.485 feet each. The turns are a perfect half circle. The track is 105 feet wide in the stretches and 75 feet wide on the turns, making it safe for the largest fields. The track is graded by the three-phase system. Around the turns the pitch from the inner Around the turns the pitch from the middle frace is graded by the three-phase system. Around the turns the pitch from the inner rail to the middle is steep. From the middle half way to the outer rail is more moderate and from there to the outer rail it is almost flat. The total pitch between rails on the turns is about three feet. The whole track ovel as the engineers can make

The track is a mile and a furlong in cirbut one turn and a half. Inside the are nearly full grown, though as yet pale track is the turf course with banked yellow in color and not hardened. They a track is the turf course with banked turns, one mile around, while further in-ide is a seven-furlong steeplechase course nine jumps, including a water jump

Landscape gardening will cut a big figure the track, for thousands of shrubs and lants have been put in and other things ve been done to make the scenery as

hardly recognize the extrance. The old white fence has been torn down and a light iron picket fence has been constructed Graceful clumps of trees and green shrubbery hide from view the buildings, except the commodious clubhouse, which the first thing to be seen as one drives up the neatly-kept carriage road. The grand-stand has been moved and enlarged

that it now has a seating capacity of

The clubhouse has been brought forward on a line with the grandstand. Two new verandas have been built, from which a perfect view of the track may be had. side, the clubhouse has been completely modelled. The betting ring, 150 by 100 et, has also been shifted for a space of 300 A separate building has been devoted the offices of the association and there a fine jockeys' dressing room, fitted ith eighty lockers and several shower aths. A covered paddock of commodious want. In a word money has been spent with a lavish hand, but the results are greatly

blowing programme of stakes and handicaps for the coming meeting shows beyond peradventure that the association means there is no limit in point of liberality. day, Aug. 4. The Flash Stakes of \$5,000 acyear-olds; five and one-half fur-The Saratoga Handicap of \$10,000 tree-year-olds and upward; one mile blee-sisteenths. The Ballston cup, a fa steeplechase; about two miles and sday, Aug. 6-The Spinaway Stake for two-year-old fillies; five and a

three-year-olds and upward furiongs, o The Saratoga Special rday, Aug. 9 The Saratoga Special r-olds, five and a half furiongs, s Stakes of \$10,000 for three-year-nile and a furiong. The Bever-dechase of \$1,500 for four-year-

tempteenase of \$1,500 for four-year-typward about two miles and a haif. ay. Aug. 12—The Seneca Selling for three-year-olds, six furlous, seslay. Aug. 13 The Troy Selling for two-year-olds, five and a half

Aug 16—The United States of \$20,000 for two-year-olds; half Turiongs The Delaware a half furiongs. The Delaware for three-year-olds and upward: The trouble, a steeplechase handiday, Aug. 18-The Mohawk Seming for three-year-olds; one mile and a

s Handicap for three-year-olds and one mile and a furleng, essiay, Aug. 20—The Orand Union Stoses of \$10,000 for two-year-olds,

sday, Aug. 21-The Huror Handicap hrue-year-olds; one mile and three-nths Friday, Aug. 22-The Amsterdam Selling Stakes for three-year-olds and upward: one

Saturday, Aug 23 The Manual Saturday of \$5,00 for two-year-olds, six fur-shase the Saracoga cup of \$5,000 for three-pear-olds and upward, one mile and six fur-ches. The Shillelah Steepiccase for four-sear-olds and upward; about two miles and

nday, Aug. 25 The Kentucky Stakes we year-old filles; five and a half furdesday, Aug. 26. The Champlain Handi-of \$1,000 for three-year-olds and upward, this and a furiong. The Albany Handi-for two-year olds, six furiongs. hursday, Aug. 25. The Saranac Handi-of \$5,000 for three-year olds, one inhe a furiong.

NEW YORK'S WILD FRUIT. Lots of Blackberries in the Bronx to Be Had for the Picking.

Wild fruits are especially abundant in the suburbs this summer, and the promise of nuts of the varieties that have declared there alves thus early is of the best.

Blackcap raspberries, the last of which have just disappeared, were so plentiful the Blue Blooded Thoroughbreds, that in some places they fell ungathered from the bushes. They lined many old the gates of Saratoga's races of Lee thrown open to the public oring that bids fair to eclipse all birds are not very fond of the berries, reflects at the Spa. W. C. Whitney, perhaps because other food is abundant

In exposed places the berries are hardly are been expended to make the Sara-suffered to ripen before they are gathered track the most magnificent racing by the children, but in wild and remote spots any explorer may gather them by the

with children though neglected by everystony spots all over the suburbs. They their growing over rocks which catch and retain the heat of the sun. The long canes of the dewberry, something between a vine to rival the metropolitan tracks in and a bush, trail far over grassy areas

> The berries are well named, for thoroughly, ripe and gathered with the dew upon them they are deliciously sweet. It is a belief of country folk that there is special virtue in persons rise early in July and August to nake sure that the sun has not dried the percies before they are picked. Barefoot dewberry pickers thus have the benefit of he Kneipp cure without knowing it.

Blackberries are the great wild crop of The Brons. They graw in every neglected feld, hedge and thicket. This summer and the berries are now ripe.

The blackberry season is longer than any other. The berries begin to ripea before the last week of July, and are still to be picked after the middle of August.

picked after the middle of August.

They are at their best in shady spots where the sun reaches them only a part of the day. In full sunshine they are likely to be small and knotry.

Any observer can note several varieties among the wild blackberries. The best of them approach in size the cultivated varieties.

It must not be lorgetten that the second relation of the broad there are wild spots in the suburbs where to admission to the paddock, for which an extra charge of 50 cents is made on other racks. Other charges remain the samewomen, \$1; field, 50 cents—the latter being women, \$1; field, 50 cents—the latter being at the prevailing at the providing at the population of the providing at the prov

on. Fox grapes and domestic grapes run a wild trail over all the thickets of The Bronx, usually with a maximum of wood and a minimum of fruit. The chicken grape, which is also abundant in the suburbs, produces a larger proportion of fruit

to vine.

Even the fox grapes this year are abundant and fine. They seldom come to maturity in large quantities, however, because they have many enemies. A young man trailing through a lonely thicket of The Bronx the other day with a dog at his side and a bag on his shoulder exhibited, in answer when the state of th answer to an inquiry of a wanderer whom he met, two or three gallons of green fox grapes which he had just gathered to be

less sugar.
It is not easy so early to guess at the suburban hickory crop, though the shagbarks were well covered with blossoms some weeks ago. The chestnuts have just shed their bloom and the crop promises to be one of the largest in recent years.

The track is a mile and a furious in comparison of the track is a mile and a furious in comparison. Size and abundant. Noticely the size and abundant. Noticely are an unusually rich nut and excellent in molasses candy, only one turn, while another chute for the Hazel nuts in frilled twins and triplets. Hazel nuts in frilled twins and triplets.

nuts because of the manner in which they grow upon the shrub that bears them. Only the cunningest of confectioners Only the cunningest of confectioners could contrive so dainty a method of packing a sweet to attract the eye of possible purchaser. Every nut has its little frilled green bonnet, a tough integument, which protects the nut and is at the same time highly decorative. Even all this care, however, is not sufficient to keep off the enemies of the hazel nut, and scores of them are pierced by worms.

them are pierced by worms.

Nobody troubles to gather the little triangular nuts of the beech, perhaps because angular nuts of the beech, perhaps because in many years most of them are empty of kernel. They fall unheeded to the ground, and if other nuts are plentiful are not picked up, even by the squirrels, though they are sweet if gathered before they have been

injured by dampness.

The region of The Bronx is specially rich in beech trees of singular beauty and perfection. This year the beeches seem an exception to the general fruitfulness of he wild trees, for most of them are with

### GALLAGHER'S NERVE TRIED. Sold Pools While Expecting a Deputy Sheriff to Take Him to Prison.

James G. Gallagher sold pools at th Watertown horse races at the recent meeting and all the time was expecting a deputy sheriff to turn up and take him to Auburn Prison to serve a fifteen-year sentence for man-laughter in the first degree. All the time he kept his own counsel. None of the sporting men who follow the Central New York circuit knew how near he was

o a cell. Gallagher is one of the best-known sporting men of central New York. Last fall while in Auburn he had a row with a man in a saloon and shot him. For this he was found guilty of manslaughter in the first degree and sentenced to fifteen years in Auburn Prison.

An appeal was taken, a certificate of reasonable doubt secured and Gallagher reasonable doubt secured and Gallagher was released on \$10,000 ball, Frank Matty and John Dunfee, two well-known Syracuse sporting men, being his bondsmen.

Gallagher then started selling pools on the central New York racing circuit. While he was at the Watertown races the Appellate Division affirmed his conviction.

He heard the news just as he started for the racetracks on a Thursday afternoon. He took the telegram, crumpled it up in his coat pocket and hurried down to the racetrack. Not persuaded that ill-for-

racetrack. Not persuaded that ill-for-tune had really set against him he played \$200 on the favorites. The favorites all

| \$200 on the favorites. The favorites all lost, still Gallagher was not feazed.

"It doesn't much matter," he told his friends. "I don't need the money now."

The afternoon trains had all pulled into the town and Gallagher figured out that the deputy sheriff was just about due at the track. None came, however. Gallagher fancied that another day would end it all.

"I am going to the track to-morrow, and get back my two-hundred spot," he told his

friends that evening. friends that evening.

Early on Friday morning, however, his lawyers found Judge William E. Werner of the Court of Appeals and secured a certificate of reasonable doubt, which gives Gallagher his liberty pending the Court of Appeals' decision which will not be handed down until fall.

Gallagher is still following the central New York races solling peeds. New York races selling pools.

Netted 4 1-2 Tons of Blue and Weaktish. The blue and weakfish continue to run well in the Great South Bay and about the Fire Island inlet. Last week Capt. David H. Cochran of Blue Point caught four and a half tens of blue and weakfish with his large fly net in the Great South

WARFARE OF THE TIPSTERS. BIG PROFITS IN THE GAME ONCE.

Where 85 Was Charged Not Long Ago for Daily Racing Advice, It is Possible to Get the Same Information for Nothing in These Days -- Flerce Rivairy Over Tips

BUT NONE NOW.

and there is very little money to be made in

this peculiar line of business.

It was early last year that a certain tipster

A concern sprang up with headquarters outside the racetracks where every tipster's selections were quickly printed and the whole bunch sold in an envelope for \$1. This was put out of business by the newsboys, who sold the whole envelope full over again for 25 cents a look.

Meanwhile the original five-follar tipster had a run of ill luck. His selections did not go through so successfully as formerly and he cut his rate to a dollar. No sooner was this move made than his tips were retailed outside the track by men and boys for 10, 15 and 25 cents.

Things had thus come to a pretty pass. The tipsters got together and decided to organize for mutual protection. They sent word to a racing paper in which they

organize for mutual protection. They sent word to a racing paper in which they had been advertising that in view of the slump in the tipping business they would have to receive cheaper rates.

This request was refused with the result that the organized tipsters withdrew their advertising from the paper in question and placed it with a rival. Then the paper that had refused to be dictated to, started two tipping bureaus of its own.

In a few days the original flve-dollar tipster gave a 30 to 1 shot in his selections. In order to reap a harvest he flopped back to the first paper and inserted a page advertisement in which he explained that he was the only genuine, square tipster and

was the only genuine, square tipster and that all other would be rivals had been driven to the wall

driven to the wall.

This move brought the war to a head. When the original five-dollar tipster put his uniformed men at work outside of the track laden down with envelopes filled with advertised good things he was amazed to find a dozen husky young men giving away his tips for nothing.

The other members of the organized tipsters, association were getting in some

tipsters' association were getting in some fine work. They had established war head-quarters in a hotel outside the racetrack where as soon as the original tipster's wire was placed on sale 15,000 copies of it were made and distributed to men who were

were made and distributed to men who were instructed to give a copy to any man who was in the act of buying the original. There was a rush for the free tips while the uniform sellers were ignored.

In a few days the original tipster hit upon a plan to offset this assault upon his wares. He began to give out free what purported to be copies of his real wire. They were faked up, of course, and handed around with the idea of so completely mixing people up that nobody would place reliance in the gifts thereafter

But the joke of it was that among the horses supposed to have no chance which were given as probable winners in faked wires there were several "jammy good things" that went through. One horse,

things" that went through. One horse, a 300-to-1 shot, led clean into the stretch a 300-to-1 shot, led clean into the stretch where he collapsed, but those that had bet on him in good faith hungrily looked for the free tips the next day. Outside of the Brighton track there have been some lively times as a result of the war. Every tipster and bureau has had a small army of men employed to how!

had a small army of men employed to how! madly into the ears of the men and women that have been waiting to get past the

gates.

"Here you are, gents! Get Jones's original racing wire for a dol'ar!"
"Here's Jones's for nothing!"
"Jones's, Brown's, Green's, White's, Black's, Smith's, Johnson's, Williams's and Labard's rating wires all on a programme.

Jackson's racing wires, all on a programme, for a quarter!"
"Jim James's wire and Nine Spot's selec-

"Here they are for nothing, gents! Step up and get wise for the asking!"
These are a few of the slogans that have made quiet people stop their ears and run into the track gates pell-mell. Meanwhile the tipsters are beginning to realize that the golden egg has been cracked and that

Hundreds of Clever Advertisers

-like other intelligent and discerning citizens, male and female have learned that THE SUN and THE EVENING SUN are at the top of the heap. That's why THE SUN's advertising grows so rapidly.—Adv.

GREAT CHANGES IN TACTICS. MELON RAISING OUT WEST. The Infantry Attack in the Face of Modern Infantry Fire.

Before the recent war in South Africa THE INDUSTRY NO LONGER THE there were but two cases on record in the great European wars of victories gained over an enemy of twice the strength of the attacker, namely, Frederick the Great's sattles of Rossbach and Leuthen. Yet In These Days—Fierce Rivairy Over Tips

An outside feature of racing on Metropolitan tracks this year has been the ferce warfare waged among the professional

In These Days—Fierce Rivairy Over Tips

Waths recent war in the start space of six with the space of six were won, namely, at Magersfontein, where 6,000 Boers with thirty-one guns; four days later at Colenso, where 3,000 Boers with

this poculiar line of business.

It was early last year that a certain tipster created a sensation by giving to his clients a series of long shots that won handly, the first strength of the Spion Kop, for example, the line to the spion Kop, for example, the line that the one crop in which the East cannot be in any considerable degree. a series of long shots that won hendily. He charged \$5 for his daily selections, paid large sums for good track information, advertised extensively in various ways and was soon coining money.

It was not long before his receipts amounted to nearly \$5,000 a day. The note money to nearly \$5,000 a day. The note money was not not begin before his receipts amounted to nearly \$5,000 a day. The note money into his of front, it is seen that the little of the Eight committed many errors in the attacks, there must be some general explanation for those them an if framed their prices accordingly.

Whenever a "good thing" went through the man if framed their prices accordingly.

Whenever a "good thing" went through the man if framed their prices accordingly to the man if framed their prices accordingly to the man if framed their prices accordingly to the interest power of the particular tipstee. He became a pluneer himself in due time and is even said to have backed a book.

His specess was so phenomenal that tipstees began to spring un like missiveness, and the producers are autocrates in their dealings.

Cast cannot be in any considerable degree to the time the group of the West and the producers are autocrates in the read in the was nearly to the was a craze for bis tips. East cannot be in any considerable degree to the time the group of front. He was the order to the west and the producers are autocrates in the recent implicitly and the was strongly beld. In the southeastern part of Colorado. Here the sum smiles through the took in the work such that the first dealings.

The pure air of the West and the producers are autocrates in their dealings.

Good front it is seen that the first dealings.

The pure air of the west and the producers are autocrates in their dealings.

The pure air of the melon-raising district is Rocky Ford, in the southeastern part of Colorado. Here the sum smiles through the two salities of the time and it is to make all the producers are autocrated in the sum that it is the was the order to the be

ill be force.

Much earlier in the action that the ender, and since the distance they must ender, and since the distance they with the losses must be great. Indeed, an eye-witness of the South African war states that the losses were often so great that the supports had to be down before reaching the firing line, and in many cases did not cauch it at all.

The season has been the nearest a failure of any in a decade owing to the drought and lack of water in the river, but yet acres of melons will be threshed.

Threshing has a different significance from that given it on the wheat lands in the eastern counties of the State. It is a process for separating the seeds from the pulp

reach it at all.

This reenforcement of the firing line is the real problem to be solved. If the firing line can be reenforced by lengthening it, of course, the question is solved, but in a great modern battle this is generally proceeding in the residencements must be

in a great modern battle this is generally impossible and the reënforcements must be put in on the existing line.

Many propositions to accomplish this have been made. In the first place it was proposed to advance with a very thin line of skirmishers, but, while such a line can utilize the accidents of the ground better than a thick one, it cannot accomplish the ultimate object as well. It can readily, be shown that, however, thin the attackers, the ultimate object as well. It can readily, be shown that, however, thin the attackers, line may be, with the same rate of fire on both sides, the ratio of the defender's numbers to those of the attack will increase. Moreover, it should be remembered that the successes of the Boers were not won in consequence of their thin lines, but in spite of them.

In the second place it was proposed to substitute for the "advance by rushes," "fire while advancing," but the fire lying down is far more accurate than fire standing, and the targst presented in the latter

down is far more accurate than fire standing, and the targst presented in the latter is far greater than in the former.

In the third place, the general dictum that the attackers must develop superior forces at the point of attack, however desirable it may be, is not possible where the defender has occupied his line with the maximum number for effective action, and no flank attacks or enveloping movements are practicable for the attacker.

The only means left (and therein lies the true solution) is the proper preparation by artillery fire, but this must be done in an entirely new way.

Experiences in target practice show that the present field piece, with a bursting point about one hundred vards in front of the target (which can readily be obtained), will make about 10.5 hits per round of shrapnel on a target thirty-nine inches high, at 2.200 vards. Now, assuming that there is one skirmisher to every 1.5 vards front (the densest skirmish line for effective fire).

one skirmisher to every 1.5 yards front (the densest skirmish line for effective fire), against every skirmisher lying down (target 201 square inches) there will be one hit per round. With a rate of fire or six shots a minute, in five minutes there will be thirty hits. The front of a battery is about one hundred yards and a dense skirmish line of this length would contain about seventy skirmishers, which would fire in five minutes, at a rate of four shots a minute, some 1.400 rounds. of four shots a minute, some 1,400 rounds.
At 1,100 yards (as shown by target practice)
they will make about 1 per cent. of hits,
or fourteen hits in all. In other words the
fire effect of a battery at 2,200 yards is more

The effect of a battery at 2,200 yards is more than twice as great as that of a dense skirmish line at 1,100 yards.

The great value of the artillery in preparing the infantry attack is thus apparent. The secret of success lies in the combined use of the two arms, especially in the infantry attack.

of the two arms, especially in the infantry attack.

But the present tactics which prescribe that the artillery shall engage the enemy's artillery and when that is silenced the infantry must carry out its attack alone, must be given up. The artillery must now-adays find its principal duty in firing on the enemy's infantry, and must not permit the enemy's artillery to divert it from this its main objective, but must endure the fire of that artillery.

The modern rapid fire field piece, with shields, for the first time in the development of ordnance permits this action of the artillery.

fillery.

This is one of the most important changes in factics in recent times, and could not be made without the modern field piece. France has recognized it in the latest field artiller has recognized it in the latest field artillery drill regulations, and the great German and Swiss tacticians (Rohne and Wille) are advo-cating it. It appears to be the only prac-ticable solution of the problem.

SOUTH'S MONOPOLY. Great Watermelons Grown Besides the Famed Rocky Ford Canteloupes The Industry Carried On With System - Money in Growing Melon Seed Also.

tion of melons is past. With each year tipsters. Time was when it was possible six gons drove back 15,000 British with to charge as much as \$5 a day for a set of selections from which to pick winners, but now the golden egg has been cracked were effectually resisted by 4,000 Boers. It is provided in the selection of the pick winners, of about 20,000 British with sixty guns waters give a better return than those that were effectually resisted by 4,000 Boers. With six gons.

The British attacks in each of these cases is a science. Not even the wheat has bet-Meion raising in some parts of the West

for separating the seeds from the pulp of the melons. A crude sort of machine, run by horse power, is sufficient for the

with a pitchfork, as would wheat bundles be fed to a separator. A few days previously the field has been gone over and each meion received a thrust from a fork, each meion received a thrust from a fork, thus prematurely ripening it and making it soft and easily broken. When the feeder throws the meion into the hopper upon the crushers, it is sent with much force and bursts just above an inclined sieve below. Further torn to bits by a swiftly revolving Further forn to bits by a swiftly revolving cylinder armed with sharp pikes and driven by horse power, a mass of rinds and pulp and seeds is formed. Along the inclined screen it is worked and the seed and pulp are pushed through wires, leaving only the rinds. These are shoveled away until the pile becomes too large, when the ma-

ine is moved—this is easier than to move the rinds.

The seeds and pulp that come through the screen are stored in great vats, water is added and the whole left to ferment for two or three days. The process of fermentation separates the seeds from the pulp, the former sinking to the bottom. The refuse is then taken out and the seeds spread on sheets to dry. After that all that remains is to sack the seeds and ship them to the Eastern seed houses.

them to the Eastern seed houses.

A more primitive melon thresher is a

THE MUSKRAT AND THE BOY. LEGAL VIEW OF A SALOTATION A Chat Full of Information for Children In the Country.

A boy who often used a path along the banks of a river caught sight of a muskrat on the bank of the stream one aftertioon He was looking around for a stick or a stone to throw at the animal when the

muskrat said.
"It would be no use for you to throw at me, as I would be under water as soon GARDEN CITY, Kan., July 31.—The day as you raised your arm. You would better when the South monopolized the production come here and have a talk. A boy of your come here and have a talk. A boy of your as to how one man shall salute another, age should know all about the animals. The salutation must be polite, and shere to be found around his home. I suppose must not be too much vigor in it.
you have seen a muskrat before?"

For instance, it is not permitted.

"Lots of times," replied the boy.

"And why do they call us muskrafe?" "I don't know."

However, there is a big demand for our fur for what it is, and men hunt us so closely that in a few years more there will be none left."

"When a muskrat is caught in a trap what does he do?"

"He makes a great struggle, of course, and does his best to pull his foot out. Sometimes he gnaws his leg off, the same as a beaver, but if the trap is under water he generally drowns before anything can be done.

"I once caught the end of my tail in a trap and lost two inches of it in getting away, but it grew out again after awhile. Had my leg been caught I should not have had the pleasure of this talk with you. I'm going now, and you can remember what I've told you and relate it to the other pupils in your school." in vour school.

## MOON TIDES IN OIL WELLS. A Theory That High Water in the Gulf Increases the Flow in Texas.

From the Galveston Daily News. BEAUMONT, Tex., July 21.-Capt. George A. Hill, than whom there is no man more closely identified with conditions on Spindle Top and more qualified to speak, is out with an entirely new theory which, if there is anything in it, will explain the pressure theory on Spindle Top in a more conclusive manner than it has ever been explained before. Capt. Hill, as nearly every one who has had anything to do with Spindle Top knows, has been inspector in charge of the hill al-

most since its discovery.

In conversation to-night, the talk was upon the subject of pressure brought about by the exhibition made by the Heywood Oil Company's well No. 1, which was cleaned out to-day and spouted oil of its own accord, The spread on species to Gry. After that all, that remains is to such the seeds and ship that remains is to such the seeds and ship at that remains is to such the seeds and ship at the remains the seed and ship and the seeds and ship and the seeds are seed to the seeds and ship and the seeds are seed to the seeds and seed through the field where melons have been gathered in heaps and left until they begin to deaxy. The seeds the seeds the seeds the seeds the seed to the seeds the s Mr. Hill says, nearly the height of the derrick and quite like the wells used to spout. Another well belonging to the Michigan Dia-mond Oil Company, which has been "dead" for a month past and positively refused to flow under the most urgent persuasion.

INDIANA COURT PASSES ON A TOO VIGOROUS GREETING.

Mr. Plerson Was Infered Physically by It and the Lourt Holds That the Salutation Constituted an Assault Pamages Awarded to the Vietlin Horse Play.

For instance, it is not permitted that the lack that separates the splitted our from all the spare wind he may take "Your teacher in school probably could. Neither is it altogether safe for the one have told you. It is because we carry saluting to poke his friend too hard in the a little bag of musk with us. Whenever, ribs or to show the pleasure of the meeting

stretches the beautiful that the same a plane of the first state of the same and th

a railroad train for the purpose of transporting representatives of the office, ongineers, road builders and road machinery to be used in practical object lessons in road building. Road conventions will be held at the cities where the train will stop The train will consist of ten or two lve flat cars to carry the most improved road ma-

chinery, with dining and sleeping cars at-tacked for the accommodation of the party. The train will start from Chicago Ang. 15 and will reach Minneapolis early in Sept-ember, where demonstrations of theoretical and practical road building will be given at the State Fair grounds during fair week.

and practical road continuity will be given at the State Fair grounds during fair week. At the close of the fair the train will continue westward to the Pacific coast, stopping at the principal cities en route, at each of which a practical demonstration in good road building will be given.

The chief aim will be to show what can be done with such road material as can be found in the vicinity of the various cities to be visited, introducing practical road machinery and the most approved methods of road construction. The officials of the Agricultural Department believe that this travelling school will be of immense benefit to the Northwest. The trip will occupy 100 days and the estimated cost will be \$100 per day.

The demonstrations in practical good road building will be on the cooperative plan by the office of public road inquiries the Great Northern Railroad, the cities visited and the manufacturers of improved road machinery. The Good Roads Train will be operated under the direction and management of Martin Dodge, director of public road inquiries of the Department of Agriculture, and Col. R. W. Richardson and James W. Abbott, Western representatives of the Department.